# CRESCENT
## INTERNATIONAL BI-WEEKLY

Urdu-English newspaper to serve the Pakistani community ■ Vol. 7 No. 16

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## SCANDALS IN THE POST OFFICE

The weeklong postal strike throughout Canada evoked the kind of reaction from the federal government that people of Canada had advocated for a longtime. Fed up with repeated disruptions in the mail system, the people of Canada received government's back-to-work legislation with enthusiasm and fully supported it in its stand to take firm action against the defiant workers.

Mail disruption has caused anguish anxiety and loss of business for the vast majority of people. A newspaper like the CRESCENT has also been the victim of sloppy mail delivery system for years and this strike caused further damage to our subscription. With a thinly spread out community across Canada and the United States, our major business is through mail subscription and as a fortnightly, the news that we provide naturally spans the previous two weeks. When our readers do not get the paper for the following two weeks either, despite its prompts production on every 1st and 15th of the month, by the Grace of God, it not only causes us loss of business but also pains us to see disappointed and frustrated readers.

So it is clear that there is something wrong within the post office. The recent strike erupted over wages and a contract for the postal workers but there are apparently 56,000 outstaning grievances which the employers have against the management. As always, there are two sides of the story.

### Contract Demands

The union has been asking for a contract for a long time and management has stalled even discussions on a contract until the workers walked out on strike. What is so special about a contract when postal workers are being paid so generously as compared to other professions?

A postal worker gets $6.38 per hour plus a cost of living allowance of approximately $1300 annually, which started after last year's bargaining. In addition, workers were allowed three days' sick leave without producing a medical certificate. But none of these were written into a contract, so when the workers voted to strike the management withdraw the cost of living allowance and ordered production of a medical certificate even for one day's sick leave. This was enough to infuriate even the most moderate workers but there are other grievances against the management which relate to their method of operations: so narrate a few examples:

A worker, after marriage, filled in a form at his plant to get OHIP coverage for his wife also. Two years later his wife had a baby and he received a bill for $5000 from the hospital for medical expenses. Infuriated, he inquired at his pay and services department only to be told that the clerk had forgotten to send his form to OHIP. In order to qualify he would have to fill another form and pay OHIP premiums as a lump sum for the last two years. He agreed but when his next baby was due, the hospital refused to admit his wife until he cleared his previous $5000 bill. This had gone far enough; he talked to the manager of his plant about lack of service from the pay and services department who finally straightened matters out. The clerk stayed put at his job without even a reprimand.

After the death of a postal worker several forms and certificates were needed to entitle the wife to death benefits. It took over a year, several threatening calls and letters from the lawyer and complaints even to the top management before the clerk finally forwarded the cheque for death benefits. In between some forms had to be filled numerous times because the clerk "had misplaced the previous ones somewhere."

Holidays and Holiday-pay are other sources of friction. As government employees, they are entitled to three weeks' paid holidays. Some workers prefer to take unpaid leave for medical or other reasons and when they take a day off some other time, quite often they find money deducted from their pay cheque. Only after a hard fight and several hours of argument do they reclaim their due rights.

### Workers' Militancy

Problems like these provide ammunition to militant trade unionists, mostly from England and Scotland, to incite workers. There is increasing evidence that a large number of militant trade unionists have migrated from Britain who ruined British industry in the late 60's and early '70s by wildcat strikes and disruptions.

Such union members often tell their fellow members not to work hard; if a letter is misplaced they advise them to leave it there. If a supervisor (from management) tries to pick up a misplaced letter, there is reason for a strike because he is not a member of the union. Supervisors cannot tell workers what to do, only shop stewards can.

In the recent dispute, while management withdrew a lot of rights, union's demands also didn't fall within the bracket of reasonableness. A $10.00 per hour wage for a 30 hour-week to be paid for $40 hours was clearly ridiculous. Coffee-break every hour (which incidentally is taken unofficially anyway) and lounging around in the rest room are a common sight in the post offie. Letters which are torn during handling are usually dumped in the garbage bag. Punching wrong codes on letters are another common occurance.

All these adds up to a poor mail system in which the public at large suffers. So far the government does not appear to have come to grips with the real problems at the post office which will not disappear by simply passing back-to-work legislation. □

## Postal Strike Disrupts Crescent Delivery

As a fortnightly newspaper, dependent on prompt mail service, hundreds of readers have not received the last issue of CRESCNT. This has been learnt by CRESCENT through the hundreds of calls received in the last two weeks.

There has also been a great loss of revenue because a large number of readers have not renewed their subscription due to disrupted mail services. According to our information, this is likely to continue for several more days before the backlog of mail is cleared up.

We urge our readers to send their renewal subscriptions; we shall, Inshalla, continue to provide the service despite the hurdles in our way. □

## MULTICULTURAL NATURE OF CANADA RE-EMPHASISED

During his address to the third Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism, the Minister of State for Multiculturalism once again emphasised the Multicultural nature of Canadian people and stressed that the future well-being of Canada lay in recognising this reality. He said "Multiculturalism is not just a current fad; it is an ongoing Canadian phenomenon, an outgrowth of the diversity and dynamics of Canadian society. Each Canadian is interdependent on the other, not only in cultural and linguistic terms, but also in political and economic terms. Therefore, each of us has an important role to play in the development of our country."

Discussing the necessity of input and representation of all ethnic

[Continued on Pg. 2]

## Rounding Up Bhutto Supporters

According to reports from Pakistan, supporters of the condemned former prime minister are being rounded up following riots and disturbances in parts of Sindh and Punjab.

It is also being speculated that the Supreme Court may hand down its judgement in the appeal case shortly which is expected to uphold the death sentence passed by the full bench of the Punjab High Court. To circumvent the type of disturbances encountered in the last several weeks in which several people set fire to themselves resulting in the death of at least two people, the military government has been rounding up PPP supporters.

Some weeks ago, Gen. Zia announced in an interview with the Financial Times of London that if the Supreme Court upholds Bhutto's death sentence, he will carry it out. This now appears to be very much on the cards. □



By Jali

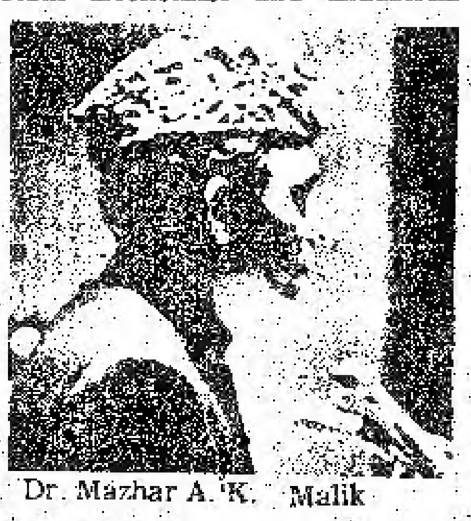
# Community News

## Society Formed To Tackle Community Problems

An Ad-Hoc Committee has been established under the name, The Society of Pakistani-Canadians to help members of the community with problems of immigration, citizenship, advice on legal aid and help fight racism. Several committees have been established to produce a draft constitution, prepare a schedule for elections and promote membership drive. The society aims to establish contact with Pakistani-Canadians in other parts of the country. □

## Pakistni Economist Presents Paper On Technical Management

Dr. Mazhar A.K. Malik, a Pakistani Economist and Industrial Engineer who is department chairman of Planning at the Arab Development Institute in Libya was invited to present a paper in Washington during a conference on Oct. 19-21, 1978.


Dr. Mazhar A. K. Malik

Dr. Malik's paper was entitled "Technical Management through Statistical Quality Control."

During his visit to North America, Dr. Malik made a brief stop over in Toronto also where he held useful discussions with active members of the Community before flying back to Libya. □

## Immigration Quotas For 1979 Set

The federal minister for Manpower and Immigration, Bud Cullens has tabled the first annual report on immigration before the House of Commons putting a ceiling of 100,000 on the number of immigrants to be admitted into Canada in 1979. An immigration official declared that the government intends to stick to this figure. The minister announced that Canada was interested in attracting enterpreneurs who would bring their business into Canada. Immigration forms were being revised to suit the needs of businessmen and enterpreneurs.

The figure of 100,000 was arrived at after consultation with the provinces. □

## Bi-Monthly Meetings of Study Forum in Ottawa

Pakistan Study Forum, an organization of concerned and conscientious Pakistani-Canadians hold their regular meetings every two months in which a lively discussion takes place on aspects of mutual interest and current affairs. Topics are arranged before hand and during the meeting, discussion is confined to the agreed topic. Of late, ladies have also started attending the programme.

For further information please contact SIRAJ KHILJI (613) 824-1540. □

## EID-UL-ADHA AT CNE

**The Queen Elizabeth Building at the CNE has been reserved for Eid-ul-Adha prayers to be held on Saturday Nov. 11, 78 or Sunday Nov. 12, 78, depending upon the siting of the moon. All are welcome and requested to look for further announcements about the exact date of Eid.**

### MUCA EID PARTY

**Muslim Urdu Cultural Association have arranged an Eid Party on Nov. 18, 1978 at Kennedy School, Mississauga. It would include showing of a Pakistani movie and refreshments, candy, sweets would be distributed to children.**
**For tickets please call G. Nawaz 270-2150, Nizamuddin 625-1080, MissMubeen Qureshi 625-1948.**

# RIGHTS FOR OTHER RELIGIONS BEING CONSIDERED BY ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

**Crescent Report**

A proposal is under consideration by the Ontario Cabinet which would extend property-owning rights to "other recognised religions" alongside Christinity and Judasim. Under the Religious Institutions Act of Ontario, Christians and Jews are allowed to hold land in perpetual succession, without going through the inconvenience of having to record a new deed or transfer with the appointment of a new trustee.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office announced on Thursday October 26, 78, that the proposal before the cabinet would amend the act to include "any recognized religion" and added that the bill would hopefully be ready for presentation to the fall session of the legislature.

The original law, passed in 1828 applied to only certain Protestant Churches, which was amended in 1841 to include the Roman Catholic Church also. In 1890 the act was extended to include Jews or "any religious society or congregation of Jews..."

The majority of people in Canada belong to the Protestant Church though Quebec has a Catholic majority. A large number of immigrants from Italy also follow the Catholic Church but with changing immigration trends, members of several other denominations of the Christian faith have also come to Canada who were extended similar rights under the 1845 amendment in the act which included "any religious society or congregation of Christians."

### NEW ARRIVALS

With changes in immigration patterns and liberalization of rules of entry into Canada, members of other faiths have now come to Canada in recent years. The largest group is that of Muslims, who number approximately 200,000 across Canada. The first Muslims arrived in the early 1920s mainly from Albania, Egypt and Palestine. A few from the Indo-Pak subcontinent and Iran also made their way to Canada. The early Muslims settled in Edmonton where the first mosque, Al-Rashid was founded in 1940.

In 1967 when the discriminatory clauses were removed from the Immigration Act, people from the Third World could, for the first time, enter Canada, under the same rules as European immigrants. This provided an opportunity for Muslims from all parts of the world: the Middle East, the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, North Africa and others. Among the European immigrants Albanian and Croation Muslims came to Canada in the early years.

Alongside the estimated 200,000 Muslims, there are at least 100,000 Hindus, 50,000 Sikhs, 1500 Zoroastrians, 10,000 Ismailis and much smaller numbers of Jains and Buddhists in Canada today. There are about 355,000 Jews in Canada. □

**Karachi University Alumni Association of U.S.A & Canada**

"The Association is in the process of updating its membership. All those who have graduated from university of Karachi, and are residing in North America are requested to send thei particulars that is **Name, Address, Degree [s] obtained and Year of Graduation etc. to: KARACHI UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box.233 Orleans [Ont.] Canada K1C 1S7 For information contact: Siraj Khilji [613] 824-1540.**

**IQBAL ACADEMY MEETING: NOVEMBER 25TH, Morning Room, International Students' Centre, 33 St. George Street.**



اقبال کے کلام اور شعر و ادب کے شائقین
کو اس محفل میں شرکت کی دعوت ہے
۲۵ نومبر ۶½ بجے شام

**Introduce Crescent To A friend**



### MULTICULTURAL NATURE OF CANADA RE-EMPHASISED

[Continued from Pg.1]

groups, the minister stated "We all want a society which provides equal opportunities for all Canadians. One of my jobs is to ensure that every Canadian is given an equal opportunity to be of service to their country. The Government of Canada makes appointments to the judiciary, to advisory councils and to numerous boards and agencies.


Hon. Norman Cafik

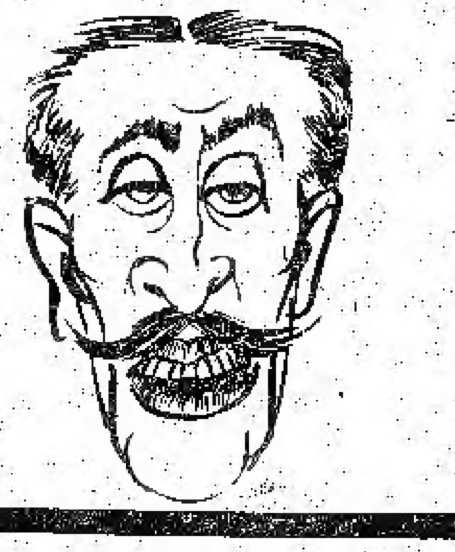
When the Cabinet approves those Order-In-Council appointments, I must have an impact on behalf of all the ethnocultural communities to ensure that all are represented. Now that's important for a multiplicity of reasons. The representation of various cultural backgrounds makes those bodies function better than they would if they didn't have that input, because each one of us as a Canadian is unique. We are unique because we are created as individual human beings and because of the input of our parents, the cultural background and diversity that we have inherited.'

The minister also re-affirmed his resolve to speak on human rights issue. □

**INTRODUCE CRESCENT TO A FRIEND**

# SCHEDULE FOR ELECTIONS IN PAKISTAN POSSIBLE BY NEXT APRIL' President

Islamabad (By Cable) President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has said it would be possible to announce the schedule for general elections in Pakistan by the end of March or early April next year when the electoral rolls would be ready and the constituencies would stand delimited by the Election Commission. He was addressing a news conference in Faisalabad.



The President said it was essential to create an atmosphere conducive to holding elections. The foremost consideration before the politicians, he said should be the stability of the country rather than personal interests. The election results should ensure stability of the country and should not lead to chaotic conditions as happened in the elections of 1970 which led to the disintegration of the country, the President emphasized. □

### SUPREME COURT CONTINUES HEARING IN MR. BHUTTO'S APPEAL IN MURDER CASE PROSECUTION COUNSEL ARGUES ON POINTS OF LAW.

Islamabad (By Cable) In the Supreme Court in Pakistan, the prosecution counsel in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case submitted that sole object of the conspiracy between the appellant (Mr. Bhutto) and the approver (Mr. Masood Mahmud) was to eliminate Mr. Ahmed Raza Kasuri and the death of his father was incidental and a probable consequence.

The prosecution Counsel submitted that if a different crime was committed by mistake, the chief conspirator (the former Prime Minister) was still responsible for all that ensued in the execution of the act commanded.

Citing authorities, he said in cases of conspiracy, whatever role



a person played, whether major or minor, he was a conspirator. He argued that under the law, a person who sets the evil forces into motion in pursuance of a conspiracy would be held responsible for the consequences. The prosecution counsel submitted that the law burdened the abettor with the responsibility for what he, as a responsible man, should have foreseen as the probable consequence of the abetted act. □

CRICKET

# PAKISTAN BEATS INDIA



Nov. 1 (By Telephone) In the 2nd test at Lahore, Pakistan clinched an impressive victory over India by 8 wickets. India, who were all out for 199 runs in their 1st innings tried to put up a valiant fight in their 2nd innings in reply to Pakistan's 1st innings total of 539 for six declared. **Zaheer Abbas** scored 234 not out for Pakistan.

At the close of play on 4th day India were 307 for 3 wickets still 33 short of an inings defeat. By bringing **Mudassar Nazar** (son of cricketer **Nazar Mohammed**) Captain **Mushtaq** was quickly rewarded when two vital Indian wickets were taken by opening batsman. The rest of the Indian wickets fell easily and Pakistanis beat Indians score by losing only 2 wickets. Thursday was declared a national holiday in Pakistan. This was the 1st victory by Pakistan since 1952 when India had won by 10 wickets in Bombay. Cricket matches between India and Pakistan were suspended in 1961. The 1st Test in between India & Pakistan at Faisalabad had ended in a draw.

### GRADUAL ENFORCEMENT OF ISLAMIC LAWS

The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the Islamic Laws relating to criminal offences will be finalised within two to three months and would be enforced gradually.

He said this during his face to face meeting with the people of Peshawar division, in Peshawar Wednesday, Oct. 18, 78.

The president expressed the confidence that the introduction of these laws would help curb the incidence of serious crimes such as murder.

At the meeting a cross section of people met the president to present their problems to him talking to a representative of a minority community the president said that the Pakistan Government would fully protect the rights of minority communities in the country. He said separate electorate had been introduced to enable them to choose their representatives directly. □

### SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSTITUENCIES INVITED

The election commissioner has invited suggestions on deliminat ion of constituencies and allocated seats for various districts and divisions throughout the country for the forthcoming elections to theNational and Provincial Assemblies.

A press note issued by the commission in islamabad says the allocation of seats has been made on the basis of the population figure of 1972 census.

Muslim seats will be single member territorial constituencies.

The constituencies for minorities and seats reserved for women will be such that each province forms one constituency with as many seats as have been allocated to that povince. □

# DIPLOMATIC GOSSIP

Several of Pakistan's missions abroad have been without ambassadors for months or were in need of new heads following changes in Pakistan in July 1977.

In recent days several changes, appointments ect. have been announced; in political and diplomatic circles, there has also been intense speculation and gossip about who would go where. Some of the anticipated changes and appointments are as follows:

As published in the last issue of CRESCENT, Sahibzida Yaqoob Khan from Washington is expected to take post in Moscow while Pakistan's Moscow envoy, Sajjad Haider goes to The Netherlands. Mr. Jamshed Marker moves from Tokyo to Geneva, Mr. Akram Zaki (a former counsellor in Ottawa) goes to the Philippines; Mr. K. Aziz Khan the current Counsel General in New York moves to Bulgaria while Mrs. Khurshid Haider, deputy head of the Un mission takes up Consul General's post in New York.

CRESCENT has learnt through the grapevine that Mr. Mustafa Gokhal, the present minister for shipping and ports is likely to go to London as ambassador. The London post became vacant when General Akbar died of a sudden heart attack four months ago. In theshort span that he was there, General Akbar endeared himself to everybody by his hardwork, diligence and friendliness.

There is still no appointment for Canada although Hafeez Kardar's name is being mentioned in some quarters. This may, however, be mere speculation. □

### BRIGADIER APPOINTED AZAD KASHMIR PRESIDENT

The President of Azad Kashmir, Sardar Ibrahim was replaced by Brigadier Mohammad Hayat, the martial administrator for Azad Kashmir. This came in an announcement on October 30, 1978.

Last month, martial law administrator for Sindh, Baluchistan and Punjab were appointed Governors for their respective provinces. □

### PAK-US FIRMS TO JOINTLY EXPLORE OIL

Islamabad (By Cable) Pakistan Oil and Gas Corporation and the Gulf Oil Corporation, a major US oil company will together survey, explore and exploit oil over an area of 10 thousand square miles in the NWFP, Punjab and Baluchistan Provinces.

The project has been approved by the economic coordination committee of the Federal Cabinet.

The Gulf Oil company is expected to drill five exploratory wells within the next four years and another three during the fifth and seventh year.

The Pakistan Government has also approved a petroleum concession agreement entered with another US company for survey, investigations and exploration of oil in Mekran District of Baluchistan Province. □

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GUEST EDITORIAL

## ELECTION THE ONLY ANSWER

Pakistan is passing through a very critical stage of its history. In a matter of thirty years, the country has faced a number of trying moments, including the dismemberment of the most populated region. Each time, we found foreign conspiracies as the cause of our misfortunes. While external forces are at work in every country, old or new, but internal stability and continuity has a lot to do in the way any nation can survive foreign onslought.

Essentially Pakistan was created for the uplift of the down-trodden Muslim community of the subcontinent.It meant that we needed economic progress for fair distribution of income and social justice. Until 1958, there were attempts made to hold general elections under the newly formulated constitution. Then came the first Martial Law. For next eleven years the country was ruled directly or indirectly by military. When the first General elections were held in 1970, there was some hope for reaching a national consensus but the military solution in East Bengal proned dissastrous for the unity of the country and we went through a civil war for 9 months.

The six years under the civilian rule was not easy, the people continued to fight for a truely democratic system. There was struggle for freedom of press and speach. After the military take over, there was hope that free and impartial election would be held without delay, and the country would return to its cherished goal of a true democratic system in which, all people would participate. It has remained a hope. The events in the past few months have in fact turned this hope into despair and distress for the majority of the people. Inspite of all kinds of statistics produced by the present regime, the fact remains that the Pakistani people are facing a high rate of inflation and production still at the low level. There is continued uncertainty, we also have an imposition of unelected cabinet members under the aegis of military rule.

Time has come, where we have to stop believing in foreign conspiracies as the cause of all our evils. Let us have faith in our people, in whose name we have fought our battles for independent and democratic society. The people can prune the undesirables. On the eve of takeover on July 5, 1977, the CMLA had also put his faith in the people and free and impartial election. Without any further delay there should be positive action, otherwise it might be too late. Pakistan should survive as an entity; and it can survive only in a democratic system and under a civilian government. Election is the only answer and it should be done within this year. □

**Jamil Rashid**
**Kingston**

### OUR REPRESENTATIVES AROUND THE WORLD

**ENGLAND**—Shahida Ahmad, London, **MANCHESTER** [U.K.]—Yasien Agha, **KUWAIT**- Kafeel Qwaisi, **DETROIT**- Hadi Jafry, **NEW YORK**- Tariq Hafeez, M.A. Bhatti, **MONTREAL** -Masood Khan, **SOUTHERN & MID WESTERN STATES** - Shaheen Mirza, **CALGARY** - Dalawar Hussain, **VANCOUVER** -Yawar Bukhari **WEST INDIES** - Javed Iqbal.



# PAKISTAN'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN HOLDS LITTLE MORE THAN PIOUS HOPES

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (FT)—Those who might have expected that the economy of Pakistan was at a crossroads following General Zia-ul Haq's takeover may be forgiven for thinking that instead of turning right or left, it has just continued straight on.

In the past year several economic indicators have shown signs of a welcome improvement, but doubt must be cast on the future because the most recent budget, published at the end of June, was essentially in the same unimpressive mold as budgets over the past 20 years. The five-year plan published in the same months has been described in the same month has been described by one group of experts in Islamabad as little more than a set of pious hopes. In fact the annual development program for 1978-79, the first year of the plan already admits to a deficit of $300-million.

The weaknesses of the economy are the same as they have been for years—an over-investment in industry, antiquated plant, poorly trained management and hence low productivity. Exports are up but so are imports; the result is an ever widening trade gap.

At times, everything seems to be kept afloat by remittances from Pakistani laborers on contract in the Middle East, which now run at about $100-million a month. Yet there is no way to channel this into productive investment. The small industries that emerge owe everything to the entrepreneurial talent of individuals. Some of the money is invested in land, but too much goes on consumer items — either more meat and better food for the family, or imported luxury goods. The country's airports are awash with laborers travelling home carrying huge Japanese radio-cassette tape recorders and it is not unusual to find homes with a color television, although Pakistan has only a black and white network.

The Government seems to ignore these basic facts when outlining the targets of the five-year plan. True, the indices are cheering; inflation has been brought down from 30 per cent to single figures; agricultural growth has more than doubled to 4.3 per cent, and last year's decline in industrial output has been checked. Industry is now growing at a rate of 4.7 per cent.

However, everything seems to depend on debt rescheduling. The country is about $7.5-billion in the rd, and interest payments and repayments of loans are going to reach about $500-million this year. Pakistan therefore made a strong appeal to the World Bank consortium at Paris in June that if the five-year plan is to have a hope of succeeding the consortium countries should reschedule to the tune of $300-million a year for five years.

Most countries were reluctant to reschedule, and to date only Sweden, the Netherlands and Britain have made promises to reschedule or showed signs of entertaining such thoughts. The hawks, led by the United States, seem to be holding out against the move. They argue that remittances are high enough to meet Pakistan's trade gap and that Pakistan has proved less responsive than almost any other developing country to suggestions on how to improve its position.

There were two other arguments articulated or in the background. One was U.S. opposition to Pakistan's planned nuclear reprocessing plant, which has prompted Washington to limit its aid to concessionary wheat. The other was U.S. and European concern over drugs. Pakistan is becoming an even greater source of opium than the golden triangle of Burma and Thailand. Foreign diplomats are not amused by what they call "Pakistan's underestimates" of opium production, nor do they feel that enough is being done to control the problem.

The arguments over the economy then becomes entangled in figures. If remittances are included, the debt service ratio is only about 16 per cent. If they are not, the figure is nearer 38 per cent. The economy is so committed to high-cost, long-gestation projects such as the Karachi steel mill, cement plants and fertilizer plants that little can be cut back on development projects. The rest of the budget is mostly concerned with scared items such as defence, administration and food subsides. Although foreign countries recommend cutbacks, there is precious little political room for it. The Administration argues that once the present hump of the development project spending is over, the whole job of making ends meet will be easier.

The first-year plan for 1978-83 is really the first long term plan this decade (the previous one was abandoned in confusion in 1972). It expresses "determination to delay costly new projects until some of the long-gestation projects are completed.

"In the meantime, efforts have to be focused on improving the efficiency of the economy by increasing allocation of resources to agriculture and rural development."

The plan calls for an investment of $21-billion —$14.8-billion in the public and semi-public sectors, and $6.2-billion in the private sector. Domestic resources and national savings will provide 75 per cent of these funds. The target growth rates are 6 per cent a year in agriculture and 10 per cent in industry.

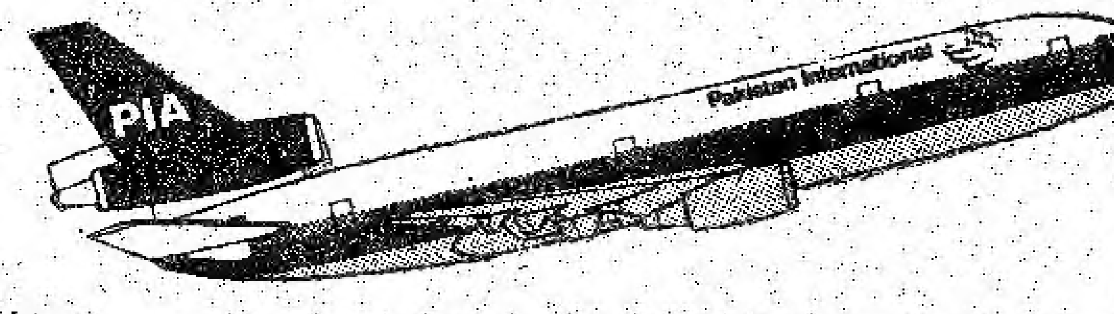
The figure for agriculture is admitted to be ambitious in terms of past performance but is said to be essential for meeting objectives of basic needs, stabilizing prices and improving the balance of payments. However, in view of last inter's poor wheat crop and fears of a less than bountiful cotton crop this summer, the targets must already be considered unrealistic. Projections of wheat self-sufficiency and substantial increase in cotton exports have yet to have solid foundations.

The Government also seems to be hoping for a revival of the private sector, and during the past year there have been several measures announced to revive investment in this area. Chemicals, cement and other industries are now completely open to private business. There has also been a series of fiscal changes—the lowering of interest rates for bank loans on fixed investment, the abolition of tax on the issuing of bonus shares and an increase in tax credit on investment. The aim as stated by the five-year plan is to increase the private sector stake in industry to nearly 50 per cent from the present figure of 26 per cent.

The economic future of Pakistan over the next two years thus depends on how well the Government avoids a series of identifiable hazards. To this extent the economic decisions are easier to take than those in the political arena where difficulties are less precisely located. If indicators continue to improve and private investment takes off, then obstacles such as congestion at Karachi port, an inadequate road system and an overburdened network of railways may not be insurmountable. But if the revival of the past year falters because of a failure to take necessary but unpopular decisions, then current problems could take a stranglehold on the economy. □

**Introduce Crescent to a Friend**


HAJJ
and home.
Pakistan International
PIA




# HOW PAKISTAN'S AIRLINE GREW AGAINST THE ODDS

By David Curry

[Special FT]

IN JUST four years Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has travelled from virtual bust to boom. Now, despite the handicap of acute political uncertainty and an economy where miracles never happen, the airline is planning an expansion programme which aims to double its size by 1981 and sustain its claim to be the fastest-growing airline in Asia.

To do this it is buying both the European Airbus and 747 Jumbos. Depending on which of these two types becomes the pivot of the fleet, PIA could arrive in the mid-1980s with a fleet of up to nine Jumbos or as many as 17 Airbuses. Just five years ago the entire fleet consisted of 10 Boeing 707/720s and five Fokker Friendships.

That first great expansion plan was an act of faith. Pakistan had lost 55 per cent of its population and PIA half its business in Bangladesh. The airline had also crashed four aircraft in less than 12 months, was losing money heavily, was in dispute with its pilots and suffered a haemorrhage—like loss of skilled manpower (to Singapore Airlines in particular) and was producing a haphazard and slovenly service.

In late 1973 Air Marshal Nur Khan was appointed the airline's first full-time chairman with sweeping authority. Almost a generation ago, he had served a term as chief executive of the airline but his chief asset was the reputation as a war hero in the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. He made it clear that he was going to clean up the airline with military thoroughness, and the symbolised his intentions when he called the 10 directors into his office on his first day in the job and demanded the written resignation of them all.

He changed the management team set targets of punctuality and service to be met within three months, introduced task forces to monitor progress and started talking with the pilots and unions.

Above all, he made an unequivocal commitment to growth which meant the airline and a technologically backward country would have to acquire the skills of the most sophisticated carrier.

During a period of severely depressed airline activity, from 1973-77, PIA sustained a growth rate of 29 per cent a year measured in passenger-kilometers it managed to maintain the standards of performance set by Stanford Research Institute for areas like passenger handling, on-board service and meals; it assimilated wide-bodied 747s and DC-10s into the fleet and maintained them largely by its own means; it sustained an average punctuality of 80 per cent while expanding its route network substantially.

In the first six months of this year some 1.25m people travelled by PIA and the financial year to the end of June 1978 brought $25m in net profits.

In the current financial year a profit of some $30m on a turnover of around $400m is expected — five times the 1972-73 level.

The generator for PIA's expansion was what the West knows as the oil crisis and the Middle East knows as the oil boom. The Indian sub-continent is the market place for labour for the Middle East, not just skilled workers but even more so for basic manual labour. PIA tapped that market by making itself the largest foreign operator to the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, with 41 weekly services to the former and 19 to the latter. The Airbus is partly needed to serve these routes on which the airline claims to have been the first to introduce wide-bodied aircraft.

The market is the real money-spinner, accounting for more than a third of all passenger-kilometres flown. As the Gulf is relatively close, expatriot Pakistanis return home much more frequently (on average every 18 months) than their compatriots in the UK and Scandinavia (around once every four years) or those in North America where the mainly professional immigrants are much more closely assimilated into the local culture.

Pakistan's position as a staging post between east and west has also been exploited by the airline. The volume of passenger traffic to and from the Far East has grown from 83,000 four years ago to 250,000 a year now.

More than half the airline's business is still "ethnic," especially in the Middle East. But 80 per cent of passengers on the New York run and 90 per cent on flights to the Far East are non-Pakistanis, and the airline says it could expand these services if it could get the approval of the various national authorities.

The next route expansion will be a link to Nigeria established in co-operation with the Saudi airline Saudia — another example of exploiting the possibilities of oil-rich Muslim markets.

The changing nature of business since 1973 is starting; in 1973 the UK contributed 22 per cent of international passenger revenues and Europe and the U.S. together almost 46 per cent. That has now shrunk to 29 per cent compared with the increase in the share of the Gulf and Middle-East from 12 per cent to 34 per cent.

But all is not plain sailing. PIA faces a basic problem: although it is the airlines of a developing country it has set itself to match the standards of other airlines which draw on countries with a highly sophisticated infrastructure. The passenger on PIA walks into another world as soon as he steps off the airline, a world of over-crowded and ill-equipped airports, poor handling facilities, and delegation of responsibility down a seemingly endless line. But in the passenger's mind how he is handled in the airport and how he is handled in the air are often linked, and PIA is aware that its reputation can be tarnished by the repeated failure of the Government to sustain its own growth with adequate complementary investment.

Nur Khan returns repeatedly to this point. The airline has become so dissatisfied that it has sunk its own money in upgrading provincial airports to take jets and in installing better terminal facilities in Karachi—it will recover its money from the civil aviation authority through a share of landing fees.

The airline also faces a quasi-permanent problem of loss of manpower to the Arab world and to south-east Asia. At one stage the director in charge of personnel complained that no fewer than nine categories of worker were unavailable. The losses run from pilots (Saudi tempts them with offers of $4,000-a-month salary plus house and car) to engineers, cooks and handling officers. Some senior managers could virtually write their own terms for moving to the Gulf.

A further difficulty is the need to carry loss-making domestic operations, even though growth here has averaged 20 per cent and local feeder-routes cannot be separated completely from international with justification. Despite a recent increase, fares are cheap — the air fare from Rawalpindi into the spectacular Karakoram range around Gilgit, an hour's flight away, cost less than the bus fare.

The backbone of this service is the fleet of Fokker Friendships which this year is expected to lose $1.5m. Both DC-10s and 747s are used on the more profitable domestic trunk routes — the Karachi-Lahore service carried some 350,000 people last year.

Finally, to some extent the airline has been caught short by the speed of its own growth: it has had to lease six 707s to boost its capacity — an expensive expedient.

## TRAFFIC

The new expansion plans entail a heavy programme of investment. In the period up to 1981, during which a 20 per cent annual traffic increase is expected on scheduled services, investment in aircraft will amount to some $380m and in facilities to some $75m. The present fleet consists of two 747s being bought from TAP; four DC-10s; 12 Boeing 707s or 720s; and eight Fokker F27 Friendships. There are also the six leased Boeings and one leased freighter.

Confirmed orders are for one 747 to arrive in July 1979 (and to be maintained entirely by PIA) and for three Airbuses to be delivered in March 1980 and one more later in the year. Options are for two more 747s and 6 Airbuses.

The Airbus choice was a difficult one to make. There were strong feelings in the airline that it would be wrong to add a new aicraft type to the fleet and that a wiser decision would have been to opt for adding more 747s. However, the Airbus was the only specifically short-haul wide-bodied aircraft and the financial package was attractive. The drawback is that it has a critical range on some routes and is unable to take off from some airports in extremely hot temperatures with a full load.

There were hints at the time of the order that the Pakistan Government had preferred the Airbus to the Boeing option as a way of encouraging the French to go ahead with the contract to deliver a nuclear reprocessing plant despite U.S. opposition. Since it is not sure whether the new safeguards insisted upon by France are acceptable to Pakistan there remains the possibility that Islamabad may decide to cancel contracts awarded to French concerns in retaliation. At the moment the situation is confused.

On the other hand, since the main opposition to the contract came from the U.S. it would hardly be logical to switch an order from France to the U.S. by reverting to Boeings.

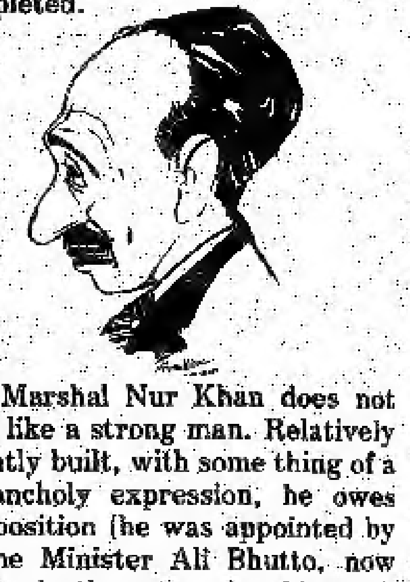
PIA has two game-plans for fleet growth. If the choice is made to maximise the 747, by mid 1973 the fleet would include six Jumbos, seven Airbuses, four DC-10s, six 707/720s and 10 Fokkers. The airline will also need to buy a small number of narrow-bodied twinjets of the 737 type.

If the Airbus is chosen as the corner-stone of the fleet by the same date there would be nine A300s but only four Jumbos while two DC-10 freighters could also have made their appearance.

Ultimately the Air Marshal contemplates dispensing with the Dc-10s while the 707/720s will gradually be replaced—an expensive business since the latter are substantially written down in the books. The Fokkers will keep on flying with the job of opening up new domestic routes.

In any event the airline foresees a growth rate of 700 seats per year — translating into one Jumbo and one Airbus. By the early 1980s the big three destinations of Jeddah, Dubai and Dahran will be served by 747s while the Airbus is likely to take over Muscat, Doha and Bahrain, among others.

PIA is doing its best to catch up on infrastructure and facilities. Its reservations system will be computerised by year-end using the Altanta-based Sita system before the airline's own $10m computer system takes over later on. Money is being spent on a new Karachi city terminal and on a Jumbo hanger. The pilot training programme should have caught up with demand by 1980-81. A semi-automatic cargo complex is being constructed at Karachi and a prefabricated passenger terminal to take some of the misey out of domestic flights was recently completed.



Air Marshal Nur Khan does not look like a strong man. Relatively slightly built, with some thing of a melancholy expression, he owes his position (he was appointed by Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, now under death sentence) to his track record as a manager and the reverential loyalty he inspires in the airline.

He does not feel he will be with the airline for much longer. "I could leave or the General (the military ruler General Zia Ul-Haq) could sack me any day," he comments. "I was willing to take risks the first time I worked for PIA and I am willing to take the risks and the decisions now," he remarks. "But the airline needs a new personality. I'm getting a bit stale. We've got a strong management team—the question is whether a new chairman and the Government will keep it on."

Continuity of tenure has not, of course, been a recent feature of life in Pakistan.

Whether he goes or stays the Air Marshal will have left his mark on the airline. He has carried a poor country's flag into a field of high technology at a time when the country itself has suffered successive jolts to its pride and confidence. Perhaps his greatest success will lie in what happens after his retirement. He has set the next challenge. Whether the airline can rise to it without his own supervision will be the ultimate test of his record and Government recognition of the airline's national importance.

## NEW CHAIRMAN FOR PIA

Mr. Anwar Jamal has been appointed Chairman of Pakistan International Airlines following the retirement of Air Marshal (Ret'd.) Noor Khan. □

# Sayings of Prophet Muhammed Pbuh

## Trust in God & Endurance

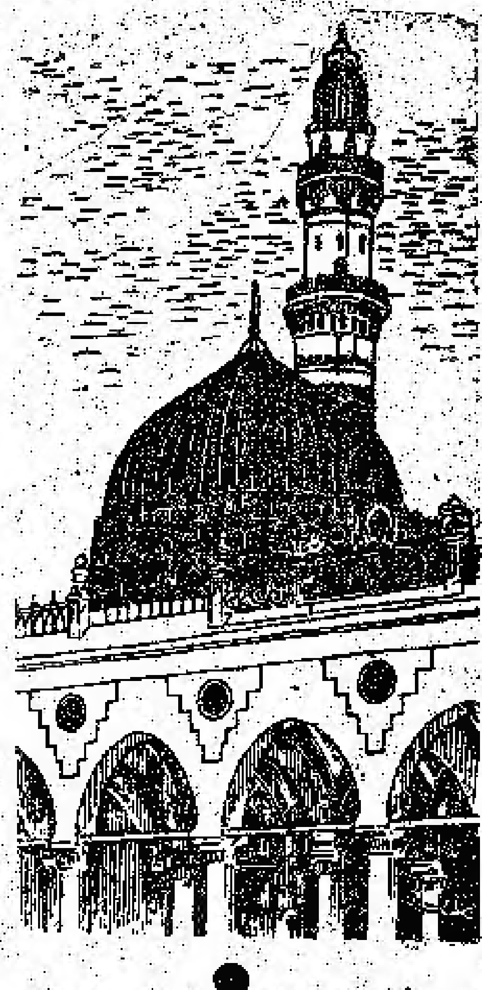
Seventy thousand of my people will enter Paradise without being taken to account. They are those who do not use spells or take omens, but put their trust in their Lord.

If you put your whole trust in God, as you ought, He most certainly will give you sustenance, as He doth the birds; they come out hungry in the morning, but return full to their nests.

Young man, if you are mindful of God He will be mindful of you, and if you are mindful of God you will find Him before you. When you ask for anything ask it from God, and if you seek help seek help in God. Know that if the people were to unite to do you some benefit they could benefit you only with what God had recorded for you, and that if they were to unite to do you some injury they could injure you only with what God had recorded for you. The pens are withdrawn and the pages are dry.

Trust in God, but tie your camel.

The strong believer is better and dearer to God than the weak believer. In all that is good be eager for what benefits you, seek help in God, and do not be too weak to do so.



God's Messenger said he knew a verse which would suffice men if they would but apply it, "For him who fears God He will appoint a way out and He will give provision from an unimagined source." □

**Introduce Crescent To A friend**

# Muslim World

## Striking Oil Workers Shake Iranian Economy

Iranian Oil workers have now joined the protest sweeping Iran for over a year against the Shah's regime, threatening to cripple Iran's oil-dependent economy.

The oil refineries have been placed under army control without any word whether the workers' demands would be met. They are demanding the withdrawal of foreign technicians from oil refineries, withdrawal of martial law and release of the thousands of political prisoners.

The major trust of most of the protest has been against the senseless repression, torture, imprisonment without trial of political opponents and extreme corruption in the Shah's family and government circles.

The Shah's regime does not appear to have made any serious concessions or been able to suppress demonstrations despite the use of army and tanks in the streets of most major cities. □

## PAK-SOMALI CO-OPERATION

Pakistan is to prepare feasibility reports and help in the implementation of a number of industrial projects in Somalia in colaboration with Pakistani enterpreneurs.

This was stated by the managing director of the investment advisory centre of Pakistan on his return to Karachi Tuesday after signing an agreement to this effect.

The industries are: Edible Oil, Mini-Steel Rerolling Mill, Electrical Wires and Cable and Sanitary Wares, Building Hardware and Cooking Stove Units. □

## Matrimonial

Matrimonial correspondence is invited from a sunni muslim gentle man, immigrant in Canada or USA, for a sunni muslim goodlooking girl, presently residing in Toronto. Please write giving full detail to:

Mohammed C/0 Crescent

●

Muslimah, 23 years, College Graduate, US Immigrant, seeks matrimonial alliance with Professional preferably Physician, Engineer. Contact:

P.O.Box 136
Gasport, N.Y. 14067

●

## مختصر اشتہارات

### ضرورت رشتہ

ایک مسلمان سنت الجماعت قبول صورت لڑکی کے لیے کسی شریف، سنی مسلمان، کینیڈین یا امریکن امیگرنٹ لڑکے سے رشتہ مطلوب ہے۔ لڑکی بی اے فرسٹ ڈویژن میں ہوا موجود ہے۔ خواہشمند اپنا نام، پتہ اور دیگر تفصیلات ذیل کے پتے پر بھیجیں:
MOHAMMED C/O CRESCENT.

### شادی خانہ آبادی

دنیا کے کسی بھی ملک مثلاً انڈیا، پاکستان، بنگلہ دیش، سری لنکا، انگلینڈ، شمالی امریکہ، افریقہ اور مڈل ایسٹ وغیرہ میں جہاں بھی ہندوستانی اور پاکستانی آباد ہیں۔ شادی کے لئے ہماری خدمات حاصل کریں۔
تفصیل کے لئے ہمارے کسی بھی دفتر کو اپنا مکمل پتہ اور جوابی ڈاک ٹکٹ لگا کر ارسال فرمائیں۔

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(مختصر اشتہارات کا معاوضہ صرف ۵ ڈالر ہے جس کی پیشگی ادائیگی ضروری ہے)

ہفت روزہ
# کریسنٹ
انٹرنیشنل
ٹورنٹو کینیڈا

أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

سن لو کہ اللہ کے دوستوں کو نہ کچھ خوف ہوگا اور نہ وہ غمناک ہوں گے

## اِسے جاں نثاری کہیں یا رسم ستی!

بعض حلقوں کے مطابق بھٹو ایشیا کے عظیم سیاست دان ہیں۔ سیاسی سوجھ بوجھ میں وہ بے نظیر ہیں۔ انھوں نے ملک کو مستحکم کیا اور ترقی کی جدید راہوں پر لا کھڑا کیا۔ عوام کی فلاح و بہبود کے لیے بہت ہی عمدہ اصلاحات کیں۔ جس سے پاکستان میں غربت کا سد باب ہوا اور معیار زندگی بلند ہوا جس سے پاکستان کے وقار کو چار چاند لگے۔ جناب بھٹو نے شملہ معاہدہ کر کے نوے ہزار قیدیوں کو رہا کرا دیا۔ بچے کھچے پاکستان کو تباہی سے بچا کر نئے پاکستان کا تصور بخشا۔ ان کے ان کارناموں کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے لاہور ہائی کورٹ کو اپنے فیصلے پر نظر ثانی کرنا چاہیئے۔ یعنی قانون کو انصاف کا چشمہ اتار کر بڑے اور چھوٹے کی تمیز کرنا سیکھنی چاہیئے۔

پاکستان کے اکثر مبصرین کے مطابق جناب بھٹو اب اپنی مقبولیت بھی کھو چکے ہیں۔ ان مبصرین کا کہنا ہے کہ ان کے دور میں غنڈہ گردی سیاسی مخالفین کا اغوا اور بعض حالتوں میں قاتلانہ حملے عوام سے جھوٹے وعدے عریانی اور فحاشی کا فروغ اور بالآخر ۱۹۷۷ء کے انتخابات میں دھاندلی نے رائے عامہ کو شدید رد عمل پر مجبور رکھا۔ نتیجتہً ملک کے طول و عرض میں بھٹو حکومت کے خلاف نفرت کی جو لہر اٹھی وہ ان کی ساکھ کے ساتھ اقتدار کو بھی بہا لے گئی۔ جہاں تک غیر معمولی ذہانت کام آئی اور نہ ہی ایشیا کی مایہ ناز سیاسی شخصیت ہونے کے سبب سیاسی سوجھ بوجھ کام آئی۔

ان دنوں سپریم کورٹ میں لاہور ہائی کورٹ کے فیصلے کے خلاف اپیل پر کارروائی ہو رہی ہے۔ قدرتی طور پر ان کا خاندان انھیں بچانے کے لیے ایڑی چوٹی کا زور لگا رہا ہے۔ ان کے صاحبزادے مرتضیٰ بھٹو اپنے والد کی پر اسے نمک خواروں کے ہمراہ عرب ممالک کے کئی سربراہوں سے ملکر دوران مقدمہ موجودہ حکومت پر دباؤ ڈالنے کی کوشش میں سرگرداں رہے ہیں اور اندرون ملک محترمہ نصرت اور محترمہ بے نظیر بھٹو مقدمہ پر جائز اور ناجائز طریقے سے اثر انداز ہونے کی کوشش میں معروف ہیں۔ زیادہ تر توجہ اس بات پر دی جا رہی ہے کہ عقدہ اعتبار کا فسانہ بن جائے۔ ہنگاموں، خودسوزی جیسی کیفیت پیدا کر دی جائے خواہ ملک ختم ہو جائے مگر جناب بھٹو بچ جائیں۔ سیاحر بے محو استعمال میں لایا جا رہا ہے وہ ہے زور کا رلوگوں کو روپے پیسے کا لالچ دیکر خود سوزی کا تماشہ کرانے کی کوشش ہے۔

پرویز یعقوب شیخ کے بیٹے طفیل اعوان میں تاخیر اور پیپلز پارٹی کے کارکنوں کا زخمی کو کسی موٹر گاڑی پر لے جانے کی بجائے بہتر رہبڑی پر ہسپتال لے جانا اس بات کی کھلی دلیل ہے کہ پارٹی کے نزدیک انسانی زندگی کتنی وقعت رکھتی ہے۔ ایک پارٹی جو خود اپنے ہاتھوں اپنے کسی کا رکن کا گلا گھونٹ سکتی ہے وہ ملک و ملت کی کتنی وفادار ہوگی۔ انسانی وحشت اور درندگی کی یہ مثال شاید ہم پاکستان کی تاریخ میں بھٹو خاندان یا ان کی پارٹی کا ہی حصہ ہو سکتی ہے۔ خود سوزی کی ان وارداتوں کے بعد نذیر یا وہ مرحوم کے قتل کی پیچیدگیاں

مٹری حد تک واضح ہو جاتی ہیں۔

ہمارے قدیم میں کسی ہندو عورت کا اپنے خاوند کی چتا کے ساتھ جل کر مر جانا ہندو مذہب کا حصہ ہوا کرتا تھا۔ عرصہ ہوا یہ رسم ستی کو وحشیانہ قرار دیتے ہوئے ختم کر دیا گیا ہے۔ آج ہندو مت کے پیروکار بھی شاید ہی اس رسم کے تصور سے کانپ جاتے ہوں۔ مگر شہر لاہور میں بھی ستی کو کسی نئے روپ میں دوبارہ دیکھا گیا۔ یار لوگ اسے جاں نثاری کا نام دے رہے ہیں۔

کاش کے وہ شہر جہاں ستر فیصد ہندو سامراج کے ذہنیت کھٹے ہوئے ہیں۔ خدا سے کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ اس شہر میں ہندومت کی رسم ستی ودنی منطق کی اپنے ظالم کی چتا کے اطراف ڈھیر بن جائے۔ دیکھنا یہ ہوگا کہ خاندان ان شروعات پر خود بھی عمل پیرا ہوتا ہے یا نہیں۔ ہم تو کہتے ہیں ستی کا تو جسم جسم کا ساتھ ہونا چاہیئے!

حسنی (ٹورانٹو)

لاہور سے ... بدری عبدالرحمن پاکستان

## نورِ بصیرت

### ادبِ رسالتمآب

حق تعالیٰ جل شانہ نے قرآن پاک میں خود حضورِ اکرم کا ادب سکھایا۔ سورہ الحجرات میں فرمایا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ اور اس کے رسولؐ (مقبول) سے آگے نہ بڑھو، حضورؐ کی آواز سے اپنی آوازیں بلند نہ کرو، حضورؐ کے سامنے ترجیح کر نہ بولو۔ ایسا نہ ہو کہ تمہارے سارے اعمال ضائع ہو جائیں۔ فرمایا کہ جو لوگ حضورؐ کے روبرو اپنی آوازیں پست رکھتے ہیں، ان کے قلوب تقویٰ کے لیے پرکھ لیے گئے ہیں، نیز ان کے لیے مغفرت اور اجر عظیم ہے۔

سورہ الاحزاب میں فرمایا: نبی (اکرم) مومنوں کے لیے ان کی جانوں سے زیادہ قریب ہیں۔ گویا ایمان کا نشان یہ ہے کہ حضورؐ کو اپنے آپ پر ترجیح دے۔ حضورؐ کے ساتھ اپنے آپ سے زیادہ محبت رکھے۔

سورہ النساء میں فرمایا: اور جب وہ اپنی جانوں پر ظلم کریں (گناہ کر بیٹھیں) اگر وہ تیرے پاس آ جائیں (اور) پھر اللہ تعالیٰ سے معافی چاہیں۔ اور رسولؐ بھی ان کے لیے (اللہ تعالیٰ سے) معافی چاہیں، تو وہ یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ کو بہت توبہ قبول کرنے والا (اور) مہربان پائیں۔ اور تیرے رب کی قسم! وہ ایمان والے نہیں ہو سکتے۔ جب تک وہ اپنے آپس کے جھگڑوں میں تجھے حکم نہ بنائیں اور پھر تیرے فیصلے کے بارے میں اپنے دلوں میں کوئی تنگی نہ پائیں۔ اور (اسے) جی سے مان لیں۔ (آیات ۶۴ء ۶۵ء)

سورہ التوبہ میں حضورؐ کی یہ شان بیان فرمائی کہ مسلمانوں کی محبت آپؐ پر گراں ہے۔ آنجنابؐ مسلمانوں کی بھلائی پر حریص ہیں۔ اور مومنوں کے لیے رؤف و رحیم ہیں۔ (آیہ ۱۲۸)

سورہ الاعراف میں موسیٰؑ کی دعا کے جواب میں فرمایا: اور میری رحمت ہر شے پر چھائی ہوئی ہے۔ تو میں عنقریب اسے لکھ دوں گا ان کے لیے جو (برائیوں سے) بچتے ہیں اور زکوٰۃ ادا کرتے ہیں اور ہماری آیات پر ایمان رکھتے ہیں۔ (بالخصوص وہ) جو اس رسولؐ کی اتباع کریں گے، جو اُمّی نبی ہے جس (کے نام) کو وہ اپنے ہاں تورات و انجیل میں لکھا ہوا پاتے ہیں

## عکس

جیسی حالت میری آتی ہے زمانے میں جسے
ذہنِ انسانی میں ویسا اُتر آتا ہے عکس
یہ تو واقع ہیں کہ ہو جاتے ہیں صد لمحات
آئینے کا رُخ جہاں بدلا بدل جاتا ہے عکس

ڈاکٹر فدا محمد

## ناصرہ کھوکھر اور نعیم کھوکھر کو ٹریبونل میں پیش ہونے کا حکم

### تاج احمد نون، انور عزیز، رائے فتح محمد اور نذر حسین منصور کے معاملات نااہلی کے ٹریبونل کے سپرد کر دیئے گئے

راولپنڈی — روپ پا نااہل ٹریبونل نمبر ۱ پنجاب نے راولپنڈی کے سابق ارکان اسمبلی مس ناصرہ کھوکھر اور مسٹر نعیم کھوکھر کو ۴ اکتوبر کو ۹ بجے صبح ٹریبونل کے روبرو حاضر ہونے کے لئے سمن جاری کئے ہیں اگر وہ ایسا نہ کریں گے تو ان کے خلاف یکطرفہ کارروائی ہوگی ٹریبونل بریگیڈیئر محمد ایوب اور چودھری ظفر اللہ خاں جسٹس سیشن وغیرہ پر مشتمل ہے ایک اور اعلان کے مطابق حکومت پنجاب نے سابق وفاقی وزیر مسٹر انور عزیز و سابق رکن قومی اسمبلی مسٹر تاج احمد نون اور سابق ارکان صوبائی اسمبلی مسٹر نذر حسین منصور اور رائے فتح محمد کے معاملات نااہل قرار دینے کا اختیار رکھنے والے ٹریبونلوں کے سپرد کر دیئے ہیں۔

## ڈاک کی ہڑتال

پچھلے دنوں کینیڈا میں ہونے والی ڈاک کی ہڑتال نے ہمیں وطن عزیز سے اردو میں خبریں حاصل کرنے سے محروم رکھا ہے۔ اسی باعث پیرزادہ شمارے کا اردو حصہ اپنی ضخامت میں معمول سے کچھ کم ہے۔ انگریزی حصے میں ہم نے ریڈیو ٹیلی فون، ٹیلیگرام اور دوسرے ذرائع کی مدد سے تازہ ترین خبریں پہنچانے کی کوشش کی ہے (ملاحظہ کیجئے صفحہ ۱، ۱۲)۔

بہرحال اس شمارے میں جو کمی رہ گئی ہے اس کے لئے ہم اپنے قارئین سے معذرت خواہ ہیں اور امید کرتے ہیں کہ آئندہ شمارے میں اس کی تلافی کر سکیں گے جو کہ عید الفطر نمبر ہوگا۔



## کہاں گئیں وہ اخلاقی قدریں؟

بڑی دیر سے ۸ اکتوبر کی شام کا انتظار تھا۔ آخر وہ سہانی شام آ ہی پہنچی جبکہ سینکڑوں شائقین جیسا تک ہال میں پرشور تالیوں سے مہر عمری کی ابھرتی ہوئی فنکارہ کا استقبال کر رہے تھے۔ فنکارہ نے نہایت نازو انداز سے اسٹیج پر آتے ہی مائیک سنبھالا اور ایک بنگالی گانے سے اپنے فن کا مظاہرہ شروع کر دیا جن کو اردو، پنجابی، بنگالی کے علاوہ کئی جو زبانیں آتی تھیں ان میں گا نا سنا کر اپنے فن کی بھرپور داد حاصل کر کے رخصت ہو گئیں۔ لیکن شائقین کے ذہن میں ایک بات معمہ بن کر رہ گئی کہ کیا محترمہ رونا لیلیٰ اپنے فن کی شہرت میں اتنی



مغرور ہو گئی ہیں کہ اپنی تہذیب اور اپنی اخلاقی قدریں بھول بیٹھی ہیں یا ان سے ناآشنا ہیں۔ ناآشنا تو غیر نہیں ہو سکتیں کیونکہ پاکستان میں پلی بڑھی ہیں اور کراچی جیسے شہر میں گریجویشن کیا ہے۔ رہ گئی یادداشت کی بات تو وہ بھی کافی تیز لگتی ہے جبھی تو وہ مختلف زبانوں میں گانے گا سکتی ہیں۔ وہ سامعین کو یہ تو کہہ سکتی ہیں کہ تالیاں آہستہ کیوں بجائی ہیں زور سے بجائیے گا۔ لیکن تعجب ہے کہ وہ اپنے استقبال کے لیے بجنے والی بھرپور تالیوں کے جواب میں "شکریہ" تک نہیں کہہ سکیں۔ یا پروگرام کے ختم ہونے پر ان کی نازک زبان سے "خدا حافظ" تک نہیں نکل سکا۔

یہ کون سی تہذیب اور اخلاق ہے کہ محفل میں منہ اٹھایا چلے آئے اور منہ اٹھایا چلے گئے لیکن لفظ "آداب" تک زبان سے نہ نکلے۔ اس سے پہلے بھی کئی پروگرام یہاں دیکھے ہیں۔ تقریباً سبھی نے اپنی اپنی تہذیب اور زبان میں ضرور اخلاق کے تقاضے پورے کیے ہیں اور پھر خاص کر اسلامی تہذیب اور اخلاقی قدریں تو زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں اہمیت رکھتی ہیں۔ ہم اپنے نبی آخر الزماں کا یہ ارشاد کیسے بھول سکتے ہیں کہ جب بھی کسی محفل میں جاؤ تو آداب کے ساتھ اور رخصت ہو تب بھی آداب کے ساتھ۔

ایس۔ صادق راجہ
(وڈیراشٹ)

## تصحیح

۱۵ اکتوبر کے شمارے میں اقبال کی شاعری پر جی۔ اے۔ مولادینا کے مضمون کا آخری حصہ انگریزی سیکشن میں چھپا تھا۔ اس مضمون کی ابتداء جس شعر سے ہوئی تھی وہ دراصل یوں ہے:

موت آ جائے جو یثرب کی کسی کوچے میں
میں نہ اٹھوں جو مسیحا بھی کہے قم بکو

ادارہ کریسنٹ کو اس غلطی پر افسوس ہے۔

# روس سے ٹی ۷۲ ٹینکوں کی پہلی کھیپ آئندہ برس بھارت پہنچ جائے گی

## اندرون ملک تیار ہونیوالا ٹینک "وجنتا" کارآمد ثابت نہیں ہوسکا

### روسی ٹینکوں کا سودا بھارتی وزیر دفاع کے دورہ ماسکو کے دوران طے پایا تھا

اسلام آباد — (پی پی آئی) لندن ٹائمز کے نمائندہ خصوصی متعینہ دہلی کی رپورٹ کے مطابق بھارت بتدریج اپنے مقامی تیار شدہ "وجنتا" ٹینک ترک کرکے ان کی جگہ روس کے ٹی ۷۲ ٹینک حاصل کرے گا۔ چنانچہ روسی ٹینکوں کی پہلی کھیپ آئندہ سال کے آغاز میں بھارت پہنچنے والی ہے۔ یہ سودا دو ماہ پیشتر بھارتی وزیر دفاع جگجیون رام کے دورہ روس کے موقع پر طے ہوا تھا۔ بھارتی ٹینک "وجنتا" ۱۹۶۲ء میں وکرز کی امداد سے تیار ہونا شروع ہوا تھا لیکن ۱۹۷۱ء میں پاکستان کے خلاف جنگ کے دوران اس میں کئی نقائص معلوم ہوئے۔

برطانوی کمپنی نے اس میں بہت حد تک اصلاح کی لیکن پھر بھی اس کا انجن معیار پر پورا نہ اتر سکا۔ مگر بھارت نے اس سے پیشتر روس سے جو ٹی ۵۵ قسم کے ٹینک حاصل کئے تھے ان سے بھی اس کی تشفی نہ ہوئی اور وزارت دفاع نے اس ٹینک کے متعلق جو رپورٹ لکھی اس میں یہ شکایت کی گئی کہ وہ صحرائی علاقے میں بہت جلد گرم ہو جاتا ہے اور انتہائی گرمی کے موسم میں اس کے گرم ہو جانے سے ٹینک کے ہر حصے پر اثر پڑتا ہے۔ اب حکومت نے ٹینک ساز فیکٹری کو ایک نئی قسم کا ٹینک بنانے کا حکم دیا ہے جو ۱۹۹۰ء تک تیار کر لیا جائے گا۔

## دو ماہ کے اندر نظام مصطفےٰ نافذ نہ کیا گیا تو حکومت کے خلاف جہاد کیا جائے گا: خان محمد اشرف خان

ملتان — (پی پی اے) خاکسار تحریک کے سربراہ خان محمد اشرف خان نے اعلان کیا ہے کہ اگر حکومت دو ماہ کے اندر اندر نظام مصطفےٰ نافذ کرنے میں ناکام رہی تو ان کی پارٹی اس کے خلاف جہاد شروع کر دے گی۔ قومی اتحاد کے کارکنوں اور خاکساروں سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ نظام مصطفےٰ کے حامیوں کی تعداد کروڑوں میں ہے اور وہ اس کے لئے ہر قربانی دینے کو تیار ہیں۔ ان کی جماعت کے شاہ زخانہ بھی ان کے ساتھ ہوں گے۔ خان محمد اشرف خان نے کہا کہ حکومت کے پاس نظام مصطفےٰ کا نفاذ کا وعدہ پورا کرنے کا کافی وقت ہے۔ انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ اس وقت ملک میں جو علاقائی اور صوبائی تعصبات ابھر رہے ہیں ان کا حل اسلامی نظام کا نفاذ ہی ہے۔

# افغانستان نے بلوچستان اور سرحد کو اپنے نئے سرکاری نقشوں میں شامل کرلیا

## روس نے بھاری تعداد میں ٹینک اور دیگر اسلحہ افغانستان کو مہیا کر دیا

لندن — معلوم ہوا ہے کہ افغانستان کی نئی انقلابی حکومت نے بلوچستان اور صوبہ سرحد کو اپنے نئے سرکاری نقشوں میں شامل کر لیا ہے۔ اس بات کا انکشاف لندن آبزرور کے نامہ نگار نے کیا ہے جو ان دنوں کابل میں موجود ہے۔ اس نے افغانستان کے دارالحکومت سے ارسال کردہ ایک خبر میں کہا ہے کہ ذرا دور سے ساتھ لگے ہوئے نقشوں میں آپ اس کی نئی سرحدیں دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ پورے بلوچستان اور پورے صوبہ سرحد کو پاکستان سے الگ کر کے افغان علاقے کے طور پر ان نقشوں میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

# پاکستان نے جاپان کو صفر کے مقابلے میں چار گول سے ہرا دیا

## شہناز، منظور جونیئر، احسان اور منظور سینئر نے ایک ایک گول کیا

لاہور — سپورٹس پارلر میں سپر ہیرو سٹیڈیم لاہور میں پاکستان اور جاپان کی قومی ٹیموں کے درمیان غیر سرکاری ٹیسٹ میچ کھیلا گیا جس میں پاکستان نے صفر کے مقابلے میں چار گول سے کامیابی حاصل کی۔ ارجنٹائن میں ہونے والے چوتھے ورلڈ کپ ہاکی ٹورنامنٹ کے بعد پاکستان کی ہاکی ٹیم کا یہ پہلا بین الاقوامی مقابلہ تھا۔ پاکستانی کھلاڑی آئندہ ایشیائی کھیلوں کی تیاری کے سلسلے میں لاہور میں کیمپ میں ٹریننگ حاصل کر رہے ہیں۔ پوری طرح فارم میں نہ تھے لیکن وہ جاپانیوں کی زبردست مدافعت کے باوجود کھیل پر چھائے رہے۔ پاکستان کی ٹیم نے پہلے ہاف کے ۱۸ویں منٹ میں پہلا گول کیا۔ یہ گول لیفٹ آؤٹ سمیع اللہ کی ذاتی کوشش سے بنا۔ ایک خوبصورت چال پر سنٹر فارورڈ شہناز شیخ نے گول کیا۔ ...



جاپانی کھلاڑی پاکستان کے حملے کو ناکام بنانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں

# پیپلز پارٹی کے کارکنوں نے یعقوب مسیح کو خود سوزی سے پہلے شراب پلائی تھی

## مجھے تحفظ دیا جائے، جان سے مار دینے کی دھمکیاں دی جا رہی ہیں: یعقوب کے والد کی اپیل

لاہور — (نمائندہ خصوصی) اردو بازار کے چوک میں خود سوزی کے مرتکب گوجرانوالہ کے نوجوان یعقوب پرویز کے والد عنایت مسیح نے گوجرانوالہ کی انتظامیہ کو ایک درخواست دی ہے جس میں اس نے مطالبہ کیا ہے کہ اس کو جانی و مالی تحفظ دیا جائے۔ درخواست میں اس نے لکھا ہے کہ ۲۸ ستمبر کی شام کو پیپلز پارٹی کے چند افراد جو راولپنڈی سے آئے ہوئے تھے اس کے بیٹے کو ساتھ لے گئے۔ انہوں نے اسے بتایا تھا کہ اس سے ان کے منصوبہ کے بارے میں کسی کو بتایا تو وہ اسے قتل کر دیں گے۔ عنایت مسیح نے مزید بتایا کہ اس کو یہ بھی پتہ چلا ہے کہ انہی افراد نے یعقوب پرویز کو اس وقت دھمکی دی تھی جب وہ جل رہا تھا کہ کسی کو اصل صورت حال سے آگاہ کیا تو اس سے اچھا سلوک نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ عنایت مسیح نے مزید بتایا کہ اس نے عزیزوں کی وجہ سے پیپلز پارٹی کے ان کارکنوں کے خلاف مقدمہ درج کرایا ہے۔ اب اس کو خطرہ ہے کہ پیپلز پارٹی کے وہ لوگ اس کو جانی یا مالی نقصان پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔ ...

# پیپلز پارٹی کی سرگرمیوں کے پیش نظر اس پر پابندی لگانا ضروری ہے: میاں طفیل

## چاروں صوبوں کے حامی مجیب کے حشر سے سبق حاصل کریں

لاہور — (پی پی اے) امیر جماعت اسلامی میاں طفیل محمد نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی اپنی تخریبی سرگرمیوں کی بنا پر اس بات کی سزاوار ہے کہ اس پر پابندی لگا دی جائے۔ ...

INTRODUCE

CRESCENT TO A FRIEND

# گر رہی ہیں وفا کی دیواریں

**Introduce Crescent To A friend**




"بایاں بازو" آج کل بہت پھڑپھڑا رہا ہے……


بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

شمالی امریکہ میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا اور کثیر الاشاعت اخبار

پندرہ روزہ **کریسنٹ** انٹرنیشنل

ٹورانٹو کینیڈا

جلد: ۷ | ۲۹ ذیقعدہ ۱۳۹۸ھ | یکم نومبر ۱۹۷۸ء | شمارہ: ۱۶


# علی گڑھ میں مسلم کش فسادات کے بعد زبردست کشیدگی: فوج کو تیار رہنے کا حکم

## فسادات میں آتشیں اسلحہ کے علاوہ بم بھی استعمال کیے گئے

### شہر میں غیر معینہ مدت کے لیے کرفیو لگا دیا گیا

## قبائلی پاکستان دشمن پراپیگنڈے سے متاثر نہیں ہو سکتے

### باجوڑ ایجنسی کے سرداروں کی طرف سے اقوام متحدہ میں افغان مندوب کی تقریر کی مذمت

## بیگم رعنا نے لیاقت علی خاں کے نوادرات قومی عجائب گھر کے سپرد کر دیے

کراچی ——— (اے پی پی) بیگم رعنا لیاقت علی خاں نے …

# فرانس کے انکار کے باوجود پاکستان میں ری پراسیسنگ پلانٹ کی تنصیب کے سلسلے میں تعمیراتی کام تیزی سے جاری ہے

## پاکستان نے برطانوی فرم کو انورٹروں کی فراہمی کے آرڈر کی تردید نہیں کی

## عبدالرشید عاجز نے پیپلز پارٹی کی طرف سے دیے گئے لالچ میں آ کر خودسوزی کا اقدام کیا

### ہم عاجز کی اس حرکت سے بے حد نادم ہوئے ہیں: بھائی کا بیان

## سانحہ جام شورو کا کوئی ملزم سزا سے نہیں بچ سکے گا: علی احمد تالپور

راولپنڈی ——— (اے پی پی) وفاقی وزیر …

بیگم نصرت بھٹو اور بے نظیر خودسوزی کیلئے اپنے آپ کو پیش کریں

تحریک چلتے ہوئے سوال نہیں حقیقی جذبے سے چلتی ہے: مفتی محمود

… سے

## ۲۵ ہزار بہاریوں کی پاکستان منتقلی کے بارے میں اقوام متحدہ نے انتظامات کر لیے

ڈھاکہ ——— …



راولپنڈی: مولانا مفتی محمود، سربراہ پاکستان قومی اتحاد